THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. VIII., N°. 410. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1858. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

ANY parties having claims on, or indebted to, the Estate of the late CHARLES WILLS of Shanghai, are requested to send particulars thereof to the undersigned.

JOHN L. MACLEAN.
19ju Shanghai, 14th May, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL Parties having Claims against, or being indebted to the Insolvent Estate of BOHSTEDT & Co. of Shanghae, are requested to send the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the *15th day of September*, 1858.

By Order of the Judge Commissioner,
J. F. H. TRAUTMANN,
Assignee.
12ce Shanghae, 4th March, 1858.

NOTIFICATION.

Consulat de France à Changhaï et Ningpo.
Le 18 Février 1858.

LES créanciers de la maison BOHSTEDT & Co., dont la faillite a été légalement déclarée par son chef M. JULIUS BOHSTEDT à Changhaï, sont invités à déposer leurs titres et réclamations, entre les mains de M. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, nommé par le *Consul* de S. M. I., syndic de la dite faillite.

Le Chancelier,
B. EDAN.

SHIPPING.

TO BE SOLD.

A FAST Sailing Fish Boat built in 1857, with fine accommodation and all fittings complete. As she now lies opposite Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.'s Jetty. Apply to

E. LOUREIRO.
tf Shanghai, 11th May, 1858.

TO BE SOLD.

THE fine teak built Barque "*NIMROD*," 234 Tons Register and of large carrying capacity, now lying off the Shanghae *Dock-yard*. She is in every respect a desirable Vessel, not only for accommodating Chinese Passengers, but having a spar Deck would be useful for a Receiving Ship or as a Hospital.

She can be sent to Sea immediately.

Any further information respecting her, and the terms of sale, &c., may be obtained on application to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf Shanghae, 30th April, 1858.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Subscribed Capital—Two Millions Sterling.
Paid up—One Million Sterling.
Reserve fund—£150,000.

DIRECTORS:

ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, Esq., *Chairman.*
Lieut.-Col. HENRY BARKLEY HENDERSON, *Deputy Chairman.*
GEORGE HAY DONALDSON, Esq.
Lieut.-Col. HENRY DOVETON.
Col. JAMES HOLLAND.
Mr. ALDERMAN FINNIS.
Lieut.-Col. JAMES HORSBURGH MACDONALD.
GEORGE GORDON MACPHERSON, Esq.
CHARLES GRENVILLE MANSELL, Esq.
JOHN CARRINGTON PALMER, Esq.
ALEXANDER REMINGTON, Esq.
Major General DUNCAN SIM.
JAMES SYDNEY STOPFORD, Esq.
JAMES THOMSON Esq.

Head Office, 27, Cannon Street London.

General Manager:
FRANCIS R. NEILSON, Esq.

Manager in Calcutta, . . M. BALFOUR, Esq.
" *in Bombay*, . . J. G. H. BROWN, Esq.
" *in Madras*, . . DAVID ALLARDICE. Esq.
" *in Agra*, ... A. H. MATTHEWS, Esq.
" *in Lahore*, . . . T. BAILEY, Esq.
" *in Hongkong*, HENRY TURNER, Esq.

A BRANCH OF THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK is this day Established in *Shanghai* by the Authority of the Board of Directors in *London*.

JOHN CARDNO,
Manager.
tf Shanghai, 22nd May, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of KUPFERSCHMID & DATO is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

F. KUPFERSCHMID.
WILLIAM T. DATO.
14au Shanghae, 15th May, 1858.

NOTICE.

F. KUPFERSCHMID, B. A. WARDELL, and A. N. SIKARER have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of business at *Shanghae* and *Foochow*, as GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS, under the firm of

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
14au Shanghae, 15th May, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself as *Auctioneer & General Commission Agent* at this Port.

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 1st May, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. BENJ. A. WARDELL, in the firm of WARDELL, HEDGE & Co., ceased on the 31*st of Jany. last*; all the outstanding accounts will be settled by the remaining partners, who will continue the business under the style of HEDGE & Co.

WARDELL, HEDGE & Co.
26ju Foochow, April 15th, 1858.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY TATE is authorised to sign our Firm.

JAS. BOWMAN & Co.
23oc Shanghae, 23d April, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned as a Merchant at this place will in future be carried on under the style of JAMES MACDONALD & Co.

JAMES MACDONALD.
Shanghai, 12th April, 1858.

WITH reference to the above Mr. ALEXANDER CUSHNY is appointed Agent for our Firm at this Port.

JAMES MACDONALD & Co.
17jy Shanghai, 12th April, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. H. M. M. GRAY is authorised to sign our firm.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 30th March, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted by the undersigned will hereafter be under the firm of D. DE BARROS & Co.

D. DE BARROS.
tf Shanghai, 31st March, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a Partnership and Established themselves in business at Hong-kue, as HYDRAULIC and MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, SHIPWRIGHTS, BOAT BUILDERS, &c., &c.

COPPERSMITH'S and BLACKSMITH'S WORK, and BRASS CASTINGS, promptly executed.

Residence near the United States Consulate.

PINDER & CLARK.
tf Shanghai, 3d March, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ROBERT S. STURGIS, Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. DANIEL N. SPOONER, in our House, *ceased on the 31st December last.*

Mr. N. M. BECKWITH, and Mr. THOMAS WALSH, have been admitted Partners this day.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf China, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. FREDERICK JOHN BESLEY in our firm ceased, and Mr. HERMAN OPPERT was admitted a Partner in the same from this date. Our business henceforth will be carried on under the style of OPPERT & Co.

BESLEY, OPPERT & Co.
Shanghai, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves under the Style or Firm of PICKENPACK, THIES & Co., for the transaction of a *General Commission Business* at the Port of BANGKOK, SIAM.

All outstanding Business of either of us, will be taken over by the new Firm.

PAUL PICKENPACK,
THEODOR THIES.
26ju Bangkok, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

PENDING the existing troubles at CANTON, the undersigned has established himself at this Port, as *Merchant, and General Commission Agent.*

S. ROBERTSON.
tf Macao, 21st September, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto carried on by the Undersigned under the style of TRAUTMANN & Co. is hereby declared closed.

All outstanding business will be taken charge of by Messrs. HARKORT & Co.

J. F. H. TRAUTMANN.
Shanghae, 30th June, 1857.

NOTICE.

WE have removed our establishment from CANTON to SHANGHAE, and have admitted Mr. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN a Partner in our firm from this day.

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghae, 1st July, 1857.

INSURANCES.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.*)*

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
M. FISCHER, *Canton.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. P. LOVELL, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 24th December, 1851.

INSURANCES.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against FIRE on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents. Attention is directed to the fact that the Policies of this Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
Shanghae, 10th July, 1856.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium*, ¼ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

BOOKS ON SALE
AT H. FOGG & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted,....	2.00
Do. " " Pocket.....	1.00

tf Shanghai, 7th April, 1858.

FOR SALE.

TATHAM'S Sherry.
Port.
Claret,
and Champagne.

Also a few cases of London Stout, *Bass & Co.'s* Pale Ale, and 30 doz. fine Champagne Perry.

NOTT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 11th March, 1858.

FOR SALE.

YSASI & Co.'s Best PALE SHERRY.

ALSO,

Superior PORT and SHERRY in 3 doz. Cases just received.

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1858.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH patent yellow Metal SHEATHING from 16 *a* 32 oz., and NAILS.

English Copper SHEATHING from 22 *a* 32 oz., and NAILS.

ALSO,

Prime Hoth's Russian CORDAGE assorted sizes. Apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
tf Shanghai, 22d January 1858.

FOR SALE EX "PRIDE OF THE OCEAN" AND "ABDUL MEDJID."

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE, in 1 doz. Cases.
G Do. Pale SHERRY, in 2 doz. do.
Old PORT, ... in 3 doz. do.
Old SHERRY, ... in 3 doz. do.
La Rose CLARET, ... in 3 doz. do.

Apply to

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghae, 16th December, 1857.

FOR SALE.

BEST English Steam COAL, apply to

E. WARDEN.
tf Shanghai, 17th September, 1857.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET in 1 doz. Cases.
HOCK " "
SAUTERNE in 2 doz. "
CHAMPAGNE " "
SELTZER-WATER.
Also—SHERRY and PORT WINES, in Wood and Bottled.

GEORGE THORBURN.
tf Shanghai, 17th March, 1857.

FOR SALE.

AT the Coal Dépôt of the undersigned—Best *Labuan* and *English* COALS.

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, November, 1855.

FOR SALE.

RECEIVED PER MARCH OVERLAND MAIL.

A CHOICE assortment of MILLINERY and SUMMER GOODS; French BOOTS and SHOES; Baby LINEN, TOYS, &c., &c.

Ches. MADAME WIGHT,
Magasin des Modes.
Barrier Road,
tf Shanghai, 20th May, 1857.

FOR SALE.

For the benefit of the Estate of the late CHARLES WILLS.

SUPERIOR SHERRY WINE, in 3 doz: Cases,..at Tls. 8 ₩ doz.
Do. MADEIRA WINE, in 3 doz: Cases,..at Tls. 9 "
Do. CHAMPAGNE, in 1 doz: Cases,..at Tls. 9 "

Apply to

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
19ju Shanghai, 14th May, 1858.

FOR SALE.

MAPS of INDIA
City of Delhi.
" Lucknow.
" Cawnpore.
Do. CHINA Canton River.
Plan of Shanghai.
In Books and Sheets.

HALL & HOLTZ.
tf Shanghai, 7th May, 1858.

WILLIAMS' MIDDLE KINGDOM, 2 vols. with a Map, ON SALE, AT H. FOGG & Co.'s

tf Shanghae, 14th May, 1858.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

NEWLY built premises in Bridge Street comprising Dwelling House and Godowns.

Apply to

E. LOUREIRO.
tf Shanghai, 11th May, 1858.

FOR SALE AT FOOCHOW.

THE HOUSE and LAND, formerly the Property of Messrs. WETMORE & Co., and now of P. F. RICHARDS & Co. The Premises are in a good locality for the transaction of business with the Chinese, they have a water frontage and are in the principal thoroughfare from the City to the Foreign Settlement.

For particulars apply to
Messrs. GILMAN & Co., *Foochow.*
or Messrs. P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 14th April, 1858.

VALUABLE HOUSE PROPERTY AT HONGKONG FOR SALE.

ALL that piece or parcel of GROUND with THREE DWELLING HOUSES erected thereon, known by the name of "ALMACK PLACE" bounded on the North by Wellington Street, on the West by Aberdeen Street, on the South by Gage Street and on the East by two closes of land registered in the Land Office as Nos. 11 and 97 and containing in the whole 18,798 square feet, and registered in the Land Office as No. 13. The property is situated in the centre of the city and is held for the residue of a term of 999 years commencing on the 23d of April, 1844, at an annual ground rent of £42.12.6.

For further particulars, apply at the *North-China Herald* Office, Shanghai.

tf Hongkong, 19th March, 1858.

TO BE LET.

THE Dwelling HOUSE and GODOWNS, at present occupied by Messrs. DALLAS & Co.

Apply to

SAM^L BROWN.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1858.

TO LET.

THE whole of the PREMISES in *Church Street*, occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply

ROBT. A. BRINE.
tf Shanghai, 3d June, 1857.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED.

A SITUATION in a Mercantile House by a young gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the routine of Office business.

Address "Co.," *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 16th January, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,
For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
" Officers do. .... " 1.5.0 "
" General Wards,.... " 1.0.0 "
Washing One Tael per month extra.
The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

MR. THOMAS L. WALKER,
ARCHITECT & SURVEYOR,
QUEEN'S ROAD, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.
June 24th, 1856.

HALL & HOLTZ.
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS.
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

M^cKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

RICHARDS & CO.,
Ship Chandlers & General Commission Agents,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS,
SEA STORES, BISCUIT, BAKERY, AND LIVE STOCK,
&c., &c., &c.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that they have commenced making SODAWATER and LEMONADE, they having procured an experienced man who has been employed at Doctor Young's Sodawater Manufactory at Hongkong for several years, together with the best materials. We feel confident that our Sodawater and Lemonade will be of the first quality. Terms 75 cents per doz. for SODAWATER and 1 Tael per doz. for LEMONADE without bottles. All bottles not returned will be charged 1 Tael per doz.

Parties having bottles can have them filled at the above rate. A small book will be sent to regular Customers with a Debit and Credit side that all bottles returned will be credited. But as there has been a great deal of deception on the part of the servants or coolies by not returning the full quantity of Bottles a misunderstanding arises from it. We will in justice acquaint our customers when there is any difference and note it in the Book, and we will not hold ourselves responsible for any such misdemeanour on the part of the servants.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 12th May, 1858.

H. EVANS,
Bread and Biscuit Baker, Cook and Confectioner.
SHIPS' BREAD KILN-DRIED.
N.B.—Wedding Cakes, Muffins and Crumpets, Luncheon and Wine Biscuits, Pic-Nic Pies.

UNION HOTEL & RESTAURANT.
PROPRIETORS
EVANS, SUTTON & Co.
N.B.—Private Quoit Ground and Bowling Green.
Premises opposite to the British Consulate.

F. PEARSON,
General Store-Keeper,
CLOSE TO THE U. S. CONSULATE,
HONG-QUE,
ALL descriptions of Seamen's CLOTHING, CUTLERY, &c. Superior FRENCH BRANDY, GIN, WINES, CORDIALS, &c.
WHOLESALE,
MANILA CORDAGE of all sizes; MANILA CHEROOTS and COFFEE; COPPER and COPPER NAILS;
On moderate terms.

E. A. REYNOLDS,
Superintendent of the Dry Dock,
AND HEAVING DOWN HULKS
"WILLIAM THE FOURTH."
AND
"SOUNDARY."
All Orders for Carpenter's, Caulker's, Blacksmith's, Coppersmith's and Brazier's Work, promptly attended to.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,
TAR, Pitch, Oakum, American White Oak, and Pine Planks, Spars, and Ships' Timber. Copper, and Metal Sheathing, Bolts, Spikes, and Nails.

Boiler Plates from 1/8th a 9/16th, Sheet and Bar Iron, Anchors, Chains, Hawse-Pipes, Shackles, Hooks, Thimbles, Clew-Irons, Marline-Spikes, Screw-Bolts, Spikes, and Nails of all sizes.

Manila, Hemp and Coir Cordage, Cotton and Flax Canvas, and Twine.

Winches, Fire Engines and Force Pumps, for sale and on hire.

DRY DOCK, HONG-QUE,
July 18th, 1857.

ALGAR & STREET,
Colonial Newspaper & Commission Agents.
THE COLONIAL PRESS
SUPPLIED WITH
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, TYPE, INK, PRESSES, CORRESPONDENT'S LETTERS,
AND ANY EUROPEAN GOODS,
ON LONDON TERMS.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at this Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, London.

ADVERTISEMENT.

R. T. PRITCHETT, RIFLE, GUN, AND SWORD MANUFACTURER to Her Majesty's War Department and the Hon. East India Company, begs to call the attention of Officers and Gentlemen abroad to the sound quality and efficiency of the Arms he produces, both for Military purposes and the Sports of the Field. Every GUN sold by R. T. PRITCHETT is manufactured on the premises, and every RIFLE is bored, rifled, and shot under his personal superintendence. For both large or small bore the PRITCHETT BULLET, as adopted by H. M. Government, without cup or plug, is found most serviceable—very numerous testimonials having been received of its range and truth of flight. To the manufacture of SWORDS also, great attention is paid, the most efficient proof of strength and spring being applied, a guarantee given of the quality of the blade, which is uniformly tested by powerful machinery in the presence of the purchaser, before made up.

86, St. James's-street London.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Formosa*, Captain Browne, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Tuesday, the 15th June, at day-light*, with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *viâ* Hongkong.

She will have room for 1,600 Bales of Silk for Ports beyond Suez. Applications for which, will be received until *Noon of Saturday, the 5th June*, when the usual allotment will be made.

Cargo will be received on board up to 5 P.M. of *Saturday, the 12th June*, and Parcels at this Office until *Noon of the same day*.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this Office. Bills of Lading cannot be signed under 6 Taels.

E. WARDEN, *Agent*.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 2d June, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL outstanding accounts of the late firm of KUPFERSCHMID & DATO, will be settled by

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
14au Shanghai, 15th May, 1858.

FOR SALE EX-*EXCELSIOR*.

CLARET, St. Estéphe, St. Julien, Chateau Margaux, Sauternes, Ermitage 1842, Sparkling St. Péray Champagne (two qualities), Roussillon, Muscat de Frontignan, Malaga, Marsalla, Vermouth, Absinthe, Brandy, Pale Brandy, Cognac 10 years old, Kirschwasser, Curaçao, Anisette, Eau de Noyaux, Maraschino di Zara, Elixir du Cévennes, &c., &c. Best Salad Oil. Claret in wood and bottled.

Cases of 1 doz. bottles of the Choicest Wines or Liqueurs, assorted so as to suit the convenience of purchasers.

X. SALABELLE & Cie.
Thang-fou, Consulate Road, near Bridge Street.
26ju Shanghai, June 2d, 1858.

TO BE LET.

THE new and commodious DWELLING HOUSE, containing Twelve Rooms, situate on the Lot of Land adjoining Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.'s Property. If requisite, a Godown can be erected on the East side of the House to suit the Tenant.

For particulars apply to

WM. BROUGHALL.
tf Shanghai, 4th June 1858.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1858.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain*.

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hong Kaw*, every Sunday Evening at Half-past Seven.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England	April 9	Singapore	May 15
Bombay	May 1	Hongkong	May 26
Calcutta	—	Gulf of Pecheli	May 22
Galle	May 7	New York	Mar. 27

BIRTHS.

At Shanghai, on the 3d instant, the wife of John Skinner, Esq., of a Daughter.

At Shanghai, on the 30th ulto., Mrs. C. E. do Rozario, of a Daughter.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 4th June, 1858.		*Ending 4th June, 1857.*			
May.					
29,—*Max.*	69	*Min.* 73	*Max.*	67	*Min.* 60
30,— „	71	„ 62	„	66	„ 61
31,— „	69	„ 61	„	65	„ 55
June.					
1,— „	72	„ 59	„	67	„ 59
2,— „	78	„ 62	„	75	„ 64
3,— „	76	„ 63	„	80	„ 66
4,— „	76	„ 67	„	80	„ 65

To be continued weekly.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.
(Friday Evening.)

EXCHANGE.—No business.

OPIUM.

		Shanghai weight.
Malwa,	nominal, no market	Tls. 480
Patna,	do. do.	„ 500

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—June 4th, *Wellington*, (Br. sh.), 402, Atkinson, from London.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Formosa*, Messrs. Dewsnap, C. P. Duncanson, and F. Probst. Per *Oscar*, Mr. & Mrs. Jorgenson; Mrs. Harding, and Rev. E. Douglas. Per *Mirage*, Rev. W. H. Pownall and Mrs. Pownall.

DEPARTED.—Per *Aden*, Capt. Chas. Fellowes, R.N.; Messrs. John R. Fittock, R.N., Solomon D. Sassoon, S. David, R. J. Watting, N. Dass, and Purmahomed Nathoobhoy. Per *Yang-tze*. Messrs. C. Schofield, J. Heard, Dixwell, E. Townend, and D. O. Vail. Per *Hellespont*, Messrs. H. B. Gibb, and Julius Hallpike.

The *Formosa* is to leave with the mails on Tuesday morning the 15th instant at day-light, corresponding with the mail steamer from Hongkong on the 22d. Packets by her are calculated to arrive in London *viâ* Marseilles on 13th of August, and answers by return mail should be received in Shanghai on the 15th of October.

Sir T. Stamford Raffles in his History of Java, tells us of a cunning Dutchman in the days of yore, who landed on the coast of Java, and presented a humble petition to the Sultan of the place, for a grant of as much land as a buffalo's hide would cover; which being assented to, he forthwith set about cutting up the skin into narrow strips, and claimed as his own, the area which he could surround with these filaments. Such according to native accounts was the origin of the Batavian colony and something analogous to this Carthaginian ruse, is the record which the Chinese preserve of the first settlement of Europeans at Macao. No welcome guests from the beginning, it has ever been the aim of the authorities to repel their advances; and it is instructive to observe, how every inch of ground in the form of extended liberties has been steadily contested. This is so well understood by all who have made a study of Chinese politics, that few, we opine, would now think of preferring a demand they were not prepared with the means to enforce. This may sound harsh to the student of occidental diplomacy; but we are convinced it is the only true, liberal, and humane policy, in negotiating with this nation. Reverting to the 16th century, when the Portuguese were allowed to raise a few huts on the coast for temporary shelter, the conservative celestials doubtless view with a degree of suspicion if not alarm, the advances which have been made of late years by the outside intruders. Half a century ago the attention of the nation was called to the spectacle of these barbarians from the far west, entering China with a richly equipped retinue, bearing tribute to the son of Heaven, who could venture,—on a point of etiquette,—contemptuously to discharge the legate of a powerful monarch, at little more than an hour's notice, without having deigned to confer a personal interview. Time rolls on, and opinions, on one side at least, become modified, or it may be strengthened with the tide of events. The same nation which could meekly submit to the disgraceful insults heaped upon its representative in 1816, we find dictating its own terms of concession in 1842; and if these terms fall short of what the occasion demanded, the blame ought not to be laid at the door of the Chinese. True, they granted what was asked, hoping this might prove an ultimatum,—too well satisfied with the moderation of the terms,—and probably with a latent resolve, on any favourable occasion, to retrench the privileges they had allowed. But were such views entertained by any of the celestials, those who have had the opportunity of witnessing the enterprise of their barbarian guests, must have long since relinquished these ideas. The magnificent establishments at the opened ports, and the generous liberality of the representatives of western commerce,—the public spirit which could convert a barren rock like Hongkong into a flourishing colony, in the face of insalubrity of climate, and soil, besides other natural disadvantages,—and the unbending and equitable character of our judicial proceedings;—these and kindred influences, ought, and no doubt have taught many of them to draw a broad line of distinction between their neighbours from the west, of the present day, and the Japanese marauders who visited these coasts three centuries back. No doubt many of the Chinese do hail our presence, as a boon to a portion of the empire; while it is also true that there is a dominant party strongly infected with the *barbarian-phobia*. The position of the latter at the present time must be peculiarly trying. We give them credit for believing that the advent of the foreign fleet now in the Gulf, is indicative of some sinister attempt on the imperial prerogative; but how they are to meet the emergency, we are not prepared to say. Their old weapon *mendacium* has already been used so unsparingly, that it is now almost unfit for effective service; and we scarcely think they are prepared to risk great things on their military prowess. The demands to be made by all the plenipotentiaries have not yet transpired, but we may gather a hint regarding the feeling in high quarters, from the adventure of his excellency the U. S. Minister. We are told that the residence of an ambassador at Peking, and free navigation of the rivers are both objected to at court. We have already expressed our conviction, that anything may be obtained which we demand, provided we have the force to see it carried out; and without that, the Chinese will laugh at the simplest proposal. Indeed we believe that this is the only security we have for the performance of the stipulations of the existing treaties. Our readers will have seen with surprise the statement of our correspondent in last week's issue, to the effect that the Imperial Commissioner Tan declared, that the *plenipotentiary credentials*, shown by Ki-ying to Sir H. Pottinger, were forged!! We are not disposed to disregard the averment of Tan in this matter, for he has doubtless the means of knowing the truth; and whether his statement regarding the matter be true or false, it presents a most singular view of the diplomacy of the people with whom we are dealing. It now lies between the two Imperial Commissioners Ki-ying and Tan Ting-siâng. If the one has truth on his side, the other is clearly convicted of falsehood. In connexion with this it is well to remember that the original treaties with the Queen's signature were found in Canton, when the city was captured, having never found their way to the capital apparently. Our readers will draw the inference. Is it fitting that the accredited representatives of great nations should be thus bamboozled by a Chinese mandarin? We trust that ere long free access to the sovereign of the empire will relieve us from the repetition of such humiliating disclosures.

The mail Steamer *Formosa*, Capt. H. Browne, arrived on Saturday the 29th ulto. as announced in our issue of that day. The *Yang-tze* had preceded her more than 24 hours, with a portion of the mail, dates being from London 9th April, —Bombay 1st,—Galle 7th,—Singapore 15th, and Hongkong 24th ultimo.

The mail arrived in Hongkong on the 21st ulto. per P. & O. S. N. Company's Steam-ship *Norna*, Capt. Rogers.

Passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. Lahdorf; Mr. and Mrs. Alexander and child; Lieut.-Col. Wynne; Capt. Flottard and Son; Messrs. T. Warr, R.N.; G. Robinson, R.N.; R. C. Drew, R.N.; J. B. Deacon; W. R. Tynmore; A. J. Lee; Dewsnap; Pereira; Jones; Siffken; Isaak Obad; Quay Geer; Paterson; and 72 Natives of India.

There does not appear to be any political or domestic fact of consequence to record, we therefore only extract as usual the following items.

Bullion.—Per *Colombo*, from Southampton, on the 20th of April,—

For Hongkong, Silver,	£11,969
Shanghai, „	£10,400

The East India Loan of £5,000,000 at 4 per cent has been taken at an average of 98¾. The minimum price fixed by the Court of Directors was 97, and the maximum tendered was 102.

Coin and Bullion in the Bank £18,028,917.

Bank rate of discount 3 per cent, not exceeding 95 days to run.

Bank rate 2½ *a* 3 for first class bills, and 4 to 5 per cent for 6 months.

Bar Silver 5|1½ per oz. standard, being a decline of ½d.

Mexican Dollars 4|11½ per oz. being ½d. lower.

Some Sycee received from Hongkong had been sold; that containing 5 grains of gold and upwards at 5|1½, and the portion containing under 5 grains at 5|1½ per oz.

Consols 88¼ *a* 90½.

E. I. Company's Exchange remained at 2/2 on Madras and Calcutta, and 2/2½ on Bombay.

Passengers.—Per P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamers from Southampton, to leave on 20th April, for Hongkong.—Mr. & Mrs. A. Deacon, Messrs. Antrobus, Anderson, and J. W. Evans; 4th May, Mr. Alcock.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
(Since our last Report.)

Arrivals.—From Shanghai, in the Downs, 20th March, *Friar Tuck*; 31st, *Calinsburgh*, *Pruth*, and *Sir W. F. Williams*; 1st April, *Mencius*.

Departures.—For Shanghai, from Sunderland, 31st March, *Polly*; from Liverpool, 5th April, *Idas*, and *Sea Witch*.

Passed Tarifa.—From Shanghai to London, *Invincible*, 4th May; *Honny Ho*, 8th, do. For Shanghai from London, *Dennis Hull*, 21st April; *Wellington*, 28th do.

Latest dates in England from China.

March 1st per electric telegraph.—
Received on 7th April P.M.

Feb. 15th per post,—
Received *viâ* Marseilles on 29th Mar.
viâ Southampton on 3d Apr.

Passengers per P. & O. S. N. Company's steamer from Hongkong,—

Per *Singapore*, on 22d May.—For Singapore,—J. Richards, R.N., Captain J. Anderson, Messrs. Pavillon, and A. Green; for Madras,—Lieut. Sewell, 12th M.N.I.; for Bombay,—Mr. P. Eduljee; for Southampton,—Lady Bowring, Miss Bowring, Captains Hood, R.N., and Hamilton, R.N., Messrs. W. Chapman, and A. Park; for Gibraltar,—Mr. Jacobo Gonsaby; for Alexandria,—Messrs. C. W. Overweg, J. Bowman, E. Guichard, and Rev. Lecher; for Marseilles,—Messrs. A. R. Ferran, E. A. Elisaïude, A. Gouey, and J. Lopez.

The following are the only *Peking Gazettes* alluding to Barbarian affairs that have come to our observation. That they are tampered with we have always believed, and now their transmission from the capital is probably more jealously watched than ever. We fear that letters are also being intercepted, as we have not received one from our native correspondent since that noticed in our issue of the 15th of May.

PEKING GAZETTE.
7th May, 1858.

A memorial from Pihkwei governor of the province of Kwangtung.

"In consequence of the English barbarians on the 28th Dec. 1857, having attacked the city of Canton and fired shell into it a great many of the public records in the high and inferior mandarin yamuns were destroyed by fire. Although every endeavor was made to preserve them by putting them in private establishments yet owing to the unexpectedness of the attack a vast number were injured and destroyed.

I lost no time in giving instructions to my subordinates, the treasurer, the judge, and the salt-collector, also to the Tuotai in connection with their subordinates, to endeavor to obtain copies from the other public offices for future use and reference. As this proceeding however necessarily occupies time I cannot obtain copies of the lost documents for present use. It is under these circumstances very difficult for me to carry on at present even the ordinary routine of official business connected with my post such as reporting to your Majesty and the Boards certain periodical matters.

When the native rebels in the year 1854, created disturbances in this and the other adjoining provinces, stopping all communications on the grand routes, your Majesty was graciously pleased to extend the time for the performance of certain public affairs. As the interior of the city of Canton has on this occasion been disturbed by the English barbarians, which is a much more serious matter than that which took place in the year 1854 by the native rebels, I pray your Majesty will be pleased also to extend the period for reporting to your Majesty and the Boards, certain periodical business which is incumbent on me, till the affairs of the English barbarians have been brought to a conclusion after which I will give them my immediate attention.

I have this day made a report similar to this to the Boards for their information besides which it is incumbent on me to present this memorial to your Majesty."

WE have received your memorial and now command you, Pihkwei, to act as represented in it. We have also given similar commands to the Boards.

9th May, 1858.

A memorial from Pihkwei governor of the province of Kwangtung.

"It is the duty of the governor-general of the Two Kwangs and myself the governor of Kwangtung on the 5th day of the 5th month of each year, bring the term called Tuanyang to send to the capital, Peking, the customary tribute of snuff, incense, scented oil, flowered crapes, grass cloth, &c., &c., the produce of the province of Kwangtung. As we find on examination, however, that all these articles must be brought from the outlying districts and circuits of this province to the city of Canton; that the English barbarians during the eleventh moon of last year anchored their vessels-of-war off the city of Canton; and that the western and northern rivers are also infested by native rebels who stop the communications with the capital, it will be impossible to convey these articles safely to Canton.

On further examination I find that during the 3rd moon of the 21st year of Taonkwang His Majesty proclaimed in an Edict as follows:—

'The authorities and military of Kwangtung being engaged at present in exterminating the rebellious English barbarians, WE now proclaim OUR commands to you, the governor-general of the Two Kwang, and the governor of Kwangtung that WE remit the forwarding of the customary tribute which according to law must be forwarded to Peking on the Tuanyang term; and that after the barbarian affairs have been settled you will as hitherto continue to forward the customary tribute. These are OUR commands.

The authorities of Kwangtung being again engaged with barbarian affairs rendering it impracticable to collect the tribute and send it to Canton, I now pray your Majesty to be graciously pleased to remit the forwarding of this year's tribute at the Tuanyang term, till the barbarian affairs are concluded and the routes are open, when I will continue to forward it to Peking as hitherto."

WE approve of the request contained in Pihkwei's memorial and remit the forwarding of the tribute. These are OUR commands.

The source to which we looked for information relating to the great rivers of China has failed, and we are at present unable to continue the subject, commenced in a former number of this journal with a notice of the Yang-tze, without assistance from other quarters. Books treat principally of the sources of the rivers and the course they take before they disembogue into the sea and there is so little faith to be placed in the truthfulness of the natives, that we despair of obtaining any information from them. Many rivers that are now practically useless to the Chinese for trade, on account of strong and protracted ebb tides with short floods, would offer to steamers an easy navigation, and safe anchorages would probably be found at no great distance from the coast where ports for foreign trade might be advantageously established. The little that is known is the best argument in favor of throwing open the country in its broadest extent to foreign enterprize.

A writer in the *Repository* says "it is the glory of the Chinese that their country is richly watered, and that, by means of rivers, lakes, and canals, communication is rendered easy between all its provinces." The Yellow river is the most celebrated of China, though in extent it is inferior to the Yang-tze Kiang or "Child of the Ocean." The lower course of the Yellow river is at present involved in mystery. A letter that appeared in this journal on the 13th June 1857, informed us that at Tsing keang poo, which city the writer, a foreigner, had recently visited, instead of the turbid current that in other days had pursued its course along this channel to the ocean, a sandy plain, about a mile in width, presented itself A native also, whose letter we noticed three weeks ago, writes from the same place, that the river is still dry and the people say the autumn tides have not entered for five or six years past, and that the river after dividing the provinces of Shansi and Shansee in its southern course, leaves the bed at Kae fung foo, in the province of Honan, and pursues another course to the ocean. Our foreign correspondent above mentioned, heard it intimated that the river now empties itself into the Gulf of Pecheli, which is supposed to have been its course once before. This problem may be easily solved by a coast survey undertaken by some of the men-of-war now in those seas, for we read that such is its depth of tinge and strength of current, that the Yellow sea takes its name from the color of the water of that river, extending many miles out from where it disembogues.

We shall be glad to receive any communications on this interesting subject and also respecting the places of growth, of articles of export and the great consuming districts for our imports.

From an article in the *Daily Press* we make the following extract, which is pertinent to this subject:—

We hope that Hainan and the Gulf of Tonquin will not be forgotten by the Plenipotentiaries. Kien-chow-foo, at the head of the Gulf, is situated geographically peculiarly advantageously for Trade. It is the great market for Annised, Cassia, Galls, and such like articles usually exported from Canton. Although in Kwangtung it is so near to Kwangsi, that it may be said to be *the* port of the latter named Province. We hope to see Foreigners holding Sugar farms, and working Sugar mills on the rivers Choo and Han. The Chinese make Sugar now precisely as they did before our forefathers ever tasted it. There is no article on which modern science has borne more successfully than on the manufacture of Sugar. Quite as much prejudice existed in Canton against steam boats twenty years ago, as now exists against Sugar factories, or the renting of ground for Sugar estates, and there can be little doubt that such prejudice is as susceptible of yielding to as gentle an amount of pressure if administered judiciously.

H. M. Steam-yacht *Emperor*, Lieut. Ward, commanding, arrived yesterday, from Hongkong the 29th. She brings no news, all was quiet there and at Canton. The Gun-boats *Lee* and *Banterer* were to leave for this port on the 1st. The *Inflexible* was to proceed to Formosa on the 2d. The *Amethyst* had arrived and gone up the Canton River. The *Emperor* passed the *Mississippi* bound down, on the 30th.

We shall look up a description of this beautiful Yacht, intended as a present from Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain to the Emperor of Japan, and present it our readers next week.

The clipper-ship *Mirage*, Capt. Roberts, arrived at Woosung on the evening of the 3d inst. She left the London docks on the 10th and the Downs on the 12th Feb., making a remarkably fine passage for the season of the year, of 111 days.

The *Isabella Hercus*, Captain Mitchell, from Singapore, arrived at Woosung on 22d ultimo, reports—

At 6.30 A.M. of the 18th of April sighted a vessel ashore on the Bombay reef, Paracel shoal, bore away for her; at 9 A.M. Commander and an armed cutter's crew boarded her and found her derelict, full of water, chain and anchors gone, most of sails unbent, barque rigged, apparently Dutch, coal laden. Two small Chinese junks cruizing round her apparently employed with a number of sampans stripping her copper off and removing everything moveable and valuable. An old Log-book of 1854 taken from her and in the hands of Mr. Friedlink at Messrs. Blenkin Rawson & Co.'s is headed "Barkschip *Machtilda Cornelia*, in de Indische Ocean."

The U. S. S. *Powhatan*, Capt. Pearson, with the flag of Commodore Tattnell left Woosung for the Gulf of Pecheli on the 2d inst. On her arrival there, we understand, the *Minnesota* will proceed to Japan with His Excellency W. B. Reed, U. S. Minister and Suite, and that the whole American Squadron will shortly rendezvous there to be present at the opening of the trade on the 4th of July.

With the Thermometer at 78° in the shade and rising every day, the arrival of the American ship *Pampero* with a cargo of ice was hailed yesterday with much satisfaction.

We may tell our distant readers that there was so little frost here during the last winter that only a small quantity of ice was gathered into the ice houses for summer use. When all hope of the usual supply from the ponds had vanished, we suggested the expediency of chartering a vessel to go northwards in search of a cargo. The hint was sufficient for our spirited community. A committee was soon formed, a subscription list soon filled and the *Pampero* was chartered for the purpose. She left Woosung on the 3d of April and proceeded on her mission. We are now informed that she had heavy gales and bad weather nearly all the time till her arrival at Barracouta Bay 23 days after leaving Woosung. Capt. Coggins there procured the services of 15 Russians, but they were used up in five days with hard work; after severe labor he and his crew, working sixteen hours a day succeeded in shipping 600 tons with which he left on the 22d ultimo and arrived yesterday.

On reaching Barracouta Bay, Capt. Coggins found the ice nearly five feet thick; but close sultry weather coming on, it began to melt rapidly, say at the rate of six to nine inches per diem, and five days before the *Pampero* left they had ceased to cut it. It did not break up but melted bodily. Capt. Coggins thinks if he had arrived there ten days sooner he would have been able to secure a full cargo. He had mild and pleasant weather on his passage down.

The community will feel much indebted to Capt. Coggins for the energy and perseverance that has led to the successful result of this first venture to gather ice from the sea for our domestic purposes. He has done his part well.

The scientific amongst us will now have an opportunity of ascertaining by a practical experiment whether ice formed from salt water contains any saline property and whether it retains its density as long as that composed of fresh water.

The success of this enterprise will be a stimulant to our friends at Hongkong, who are entirely dependent on extraneous supplies of this luxury, to follow the example we have set them.

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(Communicated.)

Rebellion in Chehkiang.

It is now positively known that the long-haired rebels captured the prefecture city of Chuchau on the 10th May; and we have every reason to believe from the rumors current lately that Kuchau fell some three or four days later. Of the body of rebels which it was reported two weeks back was proceeding in the direction of the city of Wánchow nothing authentic since the 30th ultimo had been heard at Ningpo. On the other hand it was known on the 28th ultimo at Ningpo that a body of rebels which had come from Chuchau had turned up in the district city of Yungkang. At the end of last month about 800 or 900 people—armed and well to do people—had arrived at Ningpo from the prefecture city of Yenchau having been forced to fly from their home owing to the near approach of rebels.

The governor of Chehkiang had commissioned Major Poo, a man known to foreigners as Poohingyew or Apak, who has been residing at Ningpo for the last five years, to raise 500 Canton braves to proceed to the city of Yenchau to act in concert with the criminal judge, named Twan, who is in command of an imperial force quartered in and near that city. Major Poo, it was said, had stated his inability to raise the corps unless the governor paid the men at the rate of 24 Taels a month and always one month in advance. On the 30th the matter was still unsettled although it was believed at Ningpo that the governor would be obliged to yield to the force of circumstances and pay the money.

In addition to the long-haired rebels causing apprehensions to the inhabitants of Ningpo there was considerable anxiety entertained by them on the 28th ultimo, of a body of disaffected people approaching from the district of Loting and the prefecture of Taichau for the purpose of taking vengeance, for injuries previously received, on a Salt farmer named Koo, living in a village a short distance to the East of Ningpo and who had raised his own dependants to resist them.

One fact is perfectly certain that there are no imperial troops at or near Ningpo to prevent or oppose any body of rebels approaching it from Taichau or Kinhwa. The only obstacles existing on the 30th ultimo were the incessant rains and the steep roads. For some days previous to the 30th ultimo, there had not been received at Ningpo any reliable accounts of the late movements of the rebels; and it was believed by people acquainted with the nature of the country that the continual rains for three weeks had prevented all movements on their part. It was generally thought that on the rains ceasing they would be moving on Ningpo and Tazeki.

We yesterday heard that Kinhwa, prefecture city, had been taken, whether by long-haired rebels or rebels with tails, we have not learnt.

The return to Ningpo of H. M. Sloop *Surprise* had given great satisfaction to the foreign community and also to the natives.

Rebel Invasion of Chihkiang.

Dr. Macgowan furnishes us with the following account of the disturbances and excitements which are prevailing in our adjoining province of Chihkiang, as reported at Ningpo to the 29th ultimo:—

"During the last week in April the excitement which existed regarding the advance of the rebels was increased by the passage through Hangchau of 2,000 Cantonese who had been detached from Chang Kwoliang's army for the defence of this province. They had in their train over 400 women, natives of the country about Yangchau and Chingkiang, the most of whom had been purchased from famishing fugitive husbands. At Hangchau the oppressive proceedings of the Cantonese soldiers were quietly submitted to: they were allowed to seize sedans and boats and to compel the services of any man whom they fixed upon. Citizens who were disinclined to act as porters were obliged to compromise by the payment of wine-money. But when a soldier attempted violence on the wife of a shopkeeper the neighbors rose and killed the brutal offender. In rural districts soldiers are never resisted.

The nature of the civil war which has so long distracted the country is becoming apparent as its scene of operations approaches. The chief sufferings of the unhappy people are not inflicted by ruthless imperialists, nor yet by ferocious rebels, although both parties are diabolical in the extreme, but by the *tá-fí* "local villains," who are under no control whatever. There are two sorts of local villains—the ready-made and the improvista. By the former, we mean the habitually lawless, by the latter, that large class whom the pressure of the times has driven out of employment. Whenever there is a rumor of the approach of a hostile army mandarins and men of wealth are panic-struck. A paralysis seizes the body politic. Laborers who live from hand to mouth being deprived of the means of subsistence are soon ready to array themselves against property, and, led on by the predacious class become so great a scourge that the invaders actually afford relief to the inhabitants of the places taken. The capture of a town puts an end to anarchy. Some restraint is placed by the conquerors on their followers, who, moreover, from ignorance of persons and places have fewer opportunities of committing outrages. Much of the pillage rape and carnage perpetrated by rebel soldiers is attributed by the people to their own local villains, who, no longer able to fatten on their neighbors, act as informers to the licensed wrongdoers. A placard has appeared purporting to be an address from a distressed fugitive from Kiangsú wherein the *tá-fí* are styled "local demons." After giving a frightful picture of the atrocities of rebels who demolish temples and cast down images, the writer describes the local demons as still more detestable. They pursue rich men to their retreats in mountains and glens where they rob and inflict tortures without mercy. The victims are represented as "crying to Heaven—which does not respond, and to Earth which does not hearken" unhappy people!—they frequently quote the adage which the history of the country too often verifies—"It is better to be a dog in peaceful times than a man in war time."

No sooner did Shih Takkai direct his army towards Chihkiang than all communication between neutral border cities was suspended, in consequence of which several thousand coolies were deprived of means of support and became "local demons" these improvista, joining the ready-made formed a formidable van to the small invading army. In some cases they adopted the dress of the rebels, and adjusting their queues so as to appear to belong to the "Long-haired" party. Cities were vacated before them and in this manner many of the false reports had their rise of fall of towns and passes. For example, the central and one of the most important emporia of the province supposed to have been captured long since is still at a safe distance from the rebel-lines. This city affords also an unhappy illustration—of the doings of the local banditti. In endeavoring to check their outrages, Kan the district magistrate, executed by mistake some innocent persons. The new tribulation in which that sad error involved him was more than he could bear; he committed suicide, or according to other accounts, died of terror. Cries of distress come from the whole south-eastern part of the province which a few weeks since we found in a most peaceful happy condition. We have no means of knowing the state of the subjugated districts; but the people certainly suffer severely from the rapacity of advanced parties of the rebels. Some fugitives of the Roman Catholic faith lately reached Ningpo from a village situated a few miles south of Kuchau; they complain that they appealed in vain for mercy to the Taping soldiers as children of a common Heavenly Father. "We do not understand you; give us silver or we shall put you to death" was the reply. This occurred at a Mission station or an asylum for infants. On delivering up the silver he had, the native priest informed the soldiers that it was "French money." "We understand all about money, but we do not know what you mean by French, you may get out of the way now" was the remark of the Tapingites. In like manner doubtless they treat all who come in their way. We hear more of the oppressions of the imperialist soldiery, from whom women chiefly suffer. The distress is greatest however in those rural districts and villages where local demons are at large.

The reports in the public offices regarding the character of Shih Takkai accord with those which have been long and uniformly given by the foes of that chief, he is represented as solicitous for the welfare of the conquered and anxious to spare the effusion of blood. This leader is the "Assistant King" also styled Lightning Master. It will be remembered that he is one the few survivors of the Godworshippers of Thistle Mount. Not long after his appearance in person before the walls of Kuchau, that place was strengthened by the accession of a large force from Chingkiang under Fuhshan a Manchu general. An ineffectual attempt was made to take the city by assault on the 17th instant. Fights took place daily until the 21st, when the rebels were compelled to retire with much loss, to half a day journey beyond the city, where they now remain encamped. On the same day however they obtained a victory at Peach-blossom Pass which separates the departments of Chingkiang and Kinhwa. The nearest city, Yungkiang was thus at their mercy. It is not yet known whether they pursued their advantages there or not. Yungkiang had been for some days in a state of anarchy. Rape and robbery on the part of the imperialist soldiery had goaded the people to resistance, causing them to rise and massacre many of their protectors. The towns which are certainly in possession of the invading body are Suychang and Sungyang in Chiehau, Kiangshan, Changshan and Kaihwa. Chiehau fu, itself was in their possession for several days having been surprized by a small advanced force; but they evacuated it on the approach of an imperialist army commanded by Mingtai a Manchu recently from Chingkiang. The Chiehau is on the Wanchau river, one hundred and twenty miles above the port of that name. The rebel force in the province is supposed to be less than five thousand men, that is, "old long-haired rebels"—the attended "local demons" count by tens of thousands. The present force of the imperialists is between 20 and 30,000, exaggerated accounts of the progress and doings of the enemy come daily to Hangchau and Ningpo. The degree of danger real or supposed, is indicated by a rise and fall of the price of dollars which become in greater demand as danger approaches. Capitalists and priests are in most trepidation the coffers of the former and the roofs of the latter are imperilled. Citizens are concealing themselves in mountain villages, while people in the interior regard Ningpo as the best asylum. Those who can afford to go to Shanghai are envied. Fugitives from their own words that "Heaven does not answer, nor Earth hear their cries," the proud gentry turn for protection to that power which holds Canton and which has just shelled the approaches to Peking. They hold themselves ready to defy Mr. Consul Meadows for a very moderate consideration, Captain Cresswell of the *Surprise* who has just returned from the battle of Tikú might receive an ovation if he would accept it. So anxious are all classes to commend themselves to English favor.

We have ventured in the Chinese and foreign Gazette to tell the Chinese that just now it is in bad taste to refer in pronunciation to they are doing at present to the English as "barbarians who rebelled in 1840." It is hinted also to the gentry that their habitual bedeviling the men from afar may some day be productive of inconvenience. The provincial treasurer recently sent several deputies to Ningpo to get up another contribution. It was agreed by the heads of the people that the rents of all shops for the third sixth and ninth months should be contributed, which will give about $400,000 in three instalments. About $90,000 was borrowed from the Dyke-fund which had been invested in pawn-broker establishments which is nearly two thirds of the whole amount. The fund was a public subscription bearing 14½ per cent interest for protecting the lowlands from the action of the sea and river. Besides liberally subscribing for the defence of the province, the people of Ningpo are making vigorous exertions for their own protection.

Of late there have been signs of another local insurrection. The Eastern villagers, who a few years ago sacked the public offices, have been making menacing demonstrations, complaining as of old of the salt-monopoly. Then again, there has been such a rise in the price of rice as to render imminent another series of bread riots.

Ningpo, May 29th, 1858.

A short time ago the Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company issued a programme of dates of departure from, and probable time of arrival at the various ports on the line between England, India and China for the mail packets during the year 1858.

Upon data furnished by such authority we compiled a table applicable to the China line, but the Superintendent in Hongkong has now published, for general information, a new Table of the intended dates of departure from Shanghai, Manila and Hongkong during the remainder of the present year, putting the semi-monthly mails from one to five days earlier, and notifying that these dates are subject to future alterations, so that no reliance can be placed on the accuracy of any dates of departure beyond, per haps, a fortnight in advance; an intimation which we give for the information of persons who may be relying on the programme of the Directors.

The following are the "Intended dates of departure during the remainder of the present year," published by the Superintendent at Hongkong on the 1st of May 1858:—

From Shanghai.		*From Hongkong.*	
April	27	May	5
May	14	"	22
"	30	June	7
June	14	"	22
"	27	July	5
July	14	"	22
August	2	August	10
"	16	"	24
September	4	September	12
"	20	"	28
October	5	October	13
"	21	"	29
November	7	November	15
"	21	"	29
December	7	December	15
"	21	"	29

On the 6th of April came on the election for governor and deputy-governor of the Bank of England for the year ensuing, when Sheffield Neave, Esq., was chosen governor, and Romney Dobree, Esq., deputy-governor; and yesterday was held the election for 24 directors for the year ensuing, when the following gentlemen were elected:—Thomas Baring, Esq.; Henry Wollaston Blake, Esq.; Henry Hulse Herens, Esq.; Travers Buxton, Esq.; Arthur Edward Campbell, Esq.; William Cotton, Esq.; James Pattison Currie, Esq.; George Joachim Göschen, Esq.; James Alexander Guthrie, Esq.; Thomson Hankey, Esq.; John Oliver Hanson, Esq.; John Benjamin Heath, Esq.; John Gellibrand Hubbard, Esq.; Charles Frederick Huth, Esq.; Alfred Latham, Esq.; George Lyall, Esq.; James Malcolmson, Esq.; Thomas Masterman, Esq.; Alexander Matheson, Esq.; James Morris, Esq.; George Warde Norman, Esq.; Edward Howley Palmer, Esq.; Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.; Thomas Matthias Weguelin, Esq.—*Home News*, April 9.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Dear Sir,—On referring to the "China Surveys" ordered to be printed, last July, by the British House of Commons, I find the following list of officers, employed on these surveys between October 1842 and March 1857.

Bate, commander W. T.
Belcher, captain Sir Edward, C.B.
Christie, Mr. George, master's assistant.
Collinson, captain Richard, C B.
Cracroft, commander Peter.
Drury, commander Byron.
Gordon, lieutenant D. M.
Hastings, commander Hon. G. F.
Kellett, captain Henry, C.B.
Nolloth, commander N. S.
Shadwell, captain Charles, C.B.

In the document containing these names, the work performed by each officer is indicated, as is also the title of each of the charts—thus showing at a glance the places that have been surveyed. These charts are some sixty or more in number, and in some instances a single one consists of several sheets

By an examination of this list of titles, one is surprised at the extensive lines of coast that are not noticed in these surveys. As for the rivers, the Canton, the Min, the Wusung, the Yangtsz, and two or three lesser ones, complete the list.

I am the last man in the world, Mr. Editor, that would find any fault with these surveys; my, Sir, I feel a pleasure in trying to draw public attention to labors that are worthy of all commendation, labors too that have so much to do in giving security to our merchantmen and men-of-war and to all who go in these vessels on these coasts. "Honor to whom honor is due;" and much honor truly is due to the *naval officers* who have, and evidently with great care and labor, made these surveys.

This task performed, of noticing their works and of claiming for them the merit that is due, I come to the main object of this note, which is to inquire. *how many and which of these Charts have been published?*

Begging that you will excuse my troubling you in this matter, I subscribe myself your humble servant,

MERCATOR.

Shanghai, June 3d, 1858.

N.B.—One of the charts has this title "*Shanghai Suburbs;*" can you tell me if any copy of this is to be found in China?

(From the New-York Weekly Times, March 18.)

THE CAPTURE OF CANTON AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

The subjugation of Canton is an event in which the commercial world is deeply interested. It is pregnant with important results. With the fall of the imperial city, the war, in all probability, was at once opened and closed, for we do not anticipate that any serious opposition will again be offered to the Anglo-French arms. Their indisputable superiority must be admitted even by the Chinese themselves, and, this established, their triumph is, of necessity, most absolute.

To form an opinion from facts presented, we can come to no other conclusion than that the course pursued by Great Britain, in her relations with China, has been marked by peculiar foresight and wisdom. For some time past, that vast empire, instead of progressing, has retrograded in the path of civilization. Foreigners of all nations, while pursuing their lawful avocations, have suffered outrage and death at the hands of Chinese officials. Treaty stipulations have been wilfully violated, and leading Powers, like the United States, France, Russia, and England, have been subjected, in turn, to the insolence and contempt of this barbaric people. It was high time, then, that the Chinese should be compelled to recognize the obligations of international law; and since our Government refused to undertake the task, we rejoice that England and France have entered the lists to vindicate the honor of Christendom.

We have nothing now to do with the immediate cause of the outbreak. It may have been sufficient, or it may have been otherwise; it matters not. Its merits have been eclipsed by those of the more important question at issue, viz: Should China be permitted any longer to treat the nations of the earth as "outside barbarians," and refuse to recognize the principles of public law? Those who are acquainted with the character of the Chinese know perfectly well that there is only one method by which an impression can be made on their obstinacy and their ignorance. That method the English have adopted, and even Yeh must now be convinced of his folly in affecting to despise a Power which, with 5,000 men, has captured and occupied a city of two million inhabitants.

With little trouble and little cost, Great Britain has indeed solved this Chinese puzzle. There can be no doubt about the results of the capture of Canton. Before another Summer shall have passed away, Lord Elgin's demands will have been satisfied, and foreign ambassadors may be residing near the Imperial Court. This, after all, is the main object to be achieved. The opening up of the country, trade, and security to life and property will follow as a matter of course. To believe that these results—as important to the Chinese themselves as they can be to the commercial powers of the West—are within our grasp, it is only necessary to have a very superficial knowledge of the internal policy of the Chinese Government. We have heard it said that all information about the conquest of Canton will be concealed from the Emperor; but this is absurd. The enemies of Governor Yeh will not long keep his master in ignorance of his degradation. Defeat will probably cost him his life if he should ever again venture within the limits of Imperial power, Yeh was the great Chinese Know-Nothing, and his party, by his fall, loses its ascendency in the councils of the Empire. He and his coadjutors have been striving to restore the old ex-exclusiveness. Their object was to drive away the "Barbarians" altogether from the sacred soil of the Flowery Kingdom, and in Canton they were partly successful. Yeh, moreover, was identified with the war—it was peculiarly his own war—though him it was commenced, and by him it was carried on; and when he was taken prisoner hostilities immediately ceased. One object—and an important object—has been already gained. Foreigners can now reside in the imperial city; a large branch of trade is open to them and the world; and with Canton and its Governor in their hands, the attacking Powers can hereafter dictate such terms as they please. The *London Times* expresses no more than reasonable expectations when it says that "a war which has never affected commerce, which has been attended with no feelings of hostility between the belligerents, and which has just been consummated with forces indicrously disproportioned to the task, will end without the smallest soreness, and even produce results eminently pacific."

Throughout this Chinese difficulty the United States, we regret to say, have played a secondary and for a first-class nation a humiliating part. We had wrongs to redress in China, and our people were equally interested with the people of England and France in compelling the Chinese to recognize the obligation of international law. Instead of co-operating with England and France, and giving them at least our moral support, we occupy now the undignified position of having shrunk from the contest, though we are willing to receive our equal share of the spoils. The American eagle stood perched on a tree while the lion pulled down his prey; and now, when all danger is over, it does not object to play the part of the vulture. It is a humiliating confession to make—but not the less true—that we have failed to command the respect, not only of Europe, but of the Chinese themselves. Time cannot be better and more appropriate illustration of the disastrous mistake we made, than the ludicrous efforts of Mr. Reed, to obtain an interview with Commissioner Yeh in the month of November last. Before that ill-judged movement, the Americans were, at least, respected, for the force of American guns had been felt at the Barrier forts. But as soon as the argument of iron and steel ceased to be used, the Chinese ceased to be respectful, and our Commissioner was compelled to put up with a rebuff, and an insult from a miserable fellow like Yeh. So much for the absurdity of our attempt to negotiate peacefully with the Chinese—an attempt which all Europe has ridiculed, and which the Chinese Government treated with unconceaded disdain. We leave it to any man of common sense to determine which of the two plenipotentiaries is more likely to be successful at Pekin—Lord Elgin, with Canton has a hostage and a fleet of gun-boats to back him, or Mr. Reed with his innocuous and innocuous *Minnesota*? Unfortunately, it is too late now to remedy the grave errors which the present Administration has committed on this important question.

(Continued from our last number.)

A Few Cardinal Moral Principles, inculcated by Christian Philosophy, sequel to "Chinese regeneration."

"If they hear not Moses and the Prophets, "neither will they be persuaded though one *rose* "*from the dead.*"—St. Luke XVI. 31.

Humility.—"The greatest ornament and "jewel of the Christian Religion; whereby it is "distinguished from all the wisdom of the World."

"Our learning is best when it teaches most "humility; but to be proud of learning is the "greatest ignorance in the world. He that is "proud of his birth, is proud of the blessings of "*others*, not of himself. Humility pierceth the "clouds, and will not depart till The Most High "shall regard."

"Thus to man the voice of nature spake—
"Go! from the creatures thy instruction take;
"Learn from the Birds what food the thickets yield;
"Learn from the Beasts what the physics of the field;
"Thy arts of building from the Bee receive;
"Learn of the Mole to plough, the Worm to weave;
"Learn of the Spider arts of weaving,
"Spread the thin oar, and catch the driving Gale."
Pope.

See James IV. 10. Matt. XV. 25. 27., XXIII. 37.

Care of our Time,—

Time! Eternity! { Seed Time! Harvest! } Words soon uttered, but when, where, fulfilled!

Idleness, is called "the sin of Sodom and her "daughters," and is indeed "the burial of a living "man." The objects of our employment are three-fold:—*God*, His Glory—*Mankind*, his temporal and eternal Peace—*Self*, its indulgences: the two former, are the theme of Angels—the *latter*, fit food for *Swine and Devils.*

"Ye are the salt of the Earth, Ye are the Light "of the World" spake Divinity to the Disciples of His Son.

See also Ro. XIV. 23. Matt. V. 13. 14.

Purity of Intention.—"As to *know* the "end, distinguishes a man from a beast, so to "*choose* a *good* end, distinguishes him from an "evil man."

"Holy intention is to the actions of a man, "that, which the Soul is to the Body, without it "the Body is a dead trunk, and the action sinful, "unprofitable, or vain." In discernment there of *Prayer* availeth much.

1 Cor. X. 31.

Temperance, Sobriety, Chastity.—For "know ye not, that *your Body* is the *Temple* of "The Holy Ghost!"

1 Cor. VI 19.

Justice.—"Do unto others as ye would they "should do unto you." Remembering, that the "*weaker brother*" claims guidance to the same "fountain of Strength and Knowledge, *before the position is collateral.*

"Cursed be he that maketh the blind to wander "out of his way.

"Cursed be he that *perverteth* the judgment of "the Stranger," says the Law.

They were "*Swine*," "*feeding*," which perished in the Sea, when carried thither by the Evil Spirit of the Demoniac!

See Luke XIII. 3. Isaiah. XXXIII. 1. Col. III. 17.

Restitution.—For Injuries, to body, Soul, estate, or reputation; in thought, word, or deed; intentionally or inadvertently.

"He that commanded the injury to be done is "first bound, then he that did it, and after these, "they also are obliged who did so assist, as without them the thing would not have been done. "If satisfaction be made by any of the former, "the latter is tied to *repentance*, but no restitution; but, if the injured person be not righted, "every one of them is wholly guilty of the injustice, and therefore, bound to restitution *singly* "and *entirely*.

Ro. XIII. 8.

Repentance.—"Changes the whole man, "from vicious habits to holy customs; from unchaste bodies, to Angelic Souls; from Swine, to "Philosophers; from drunkenness, to sober counsels; and God, with whom is no variableness or "shadow of turning," is pleased, by descending to our weak understandings, to say, that He changes "also upon man's Repentance; that He alters "His decrees; revokes His sentence; throws the "records of shame and sorrow from the Court of "Heaven; and lifts up the sinner from the "grave to Life, from his prison to a Throne, "from Hell and the guilt of eternal torture, to "Heaven, and an title to never ceasing felicities; "Bound on Earth, we shall be bound in Heaven; "absolved here, we shall be loosed *there.*

The Christian Graces of:—

Faith, Hope, Charity.—Are *of the Spirit*; whose attainments thereto, Overcometh the World; hath Peace with God; and an inheritance in the Kingdom of Heaven.

Faith—"works Righteousness; quiters like a "sunbeam, gently, not with violence; opens but "the window (of the heart), draw the curtain "(of self will), and the Sun of Righteousness "will enlighten thy darkness." Faith is, *of* all "things *revealed*, and

"*Hope*, hath for *its* object things only that are "*good*, and *fit* to be hoped for; relying upon "God with a confident expectation of His promises; rejoicing in the midst of misfortunes or "seeming sadnesses: Perseverance and Prayer "are the perfection of Hope.

"*Charity*, is the "fulfilling of the Law;" the "band of perfection;" whose virgin blossom, is "said, to have "begotten four twin sisters; "Mercy;" "Beneficence;" "Liberality;" and "Alms;" She suffereth *long*; and is kind; she envieth not; vaunteth not *herself*; is not puffed up; doth not behave herself *unseemly*; seeketh not her own; is not easily provoked; she *thinketh* no evil; rejoiceth not in *iniquity*, *but* in *truth*; she *beareth* all things; believeth all things; hopeth, all things; endureth, all things; *Charity never faileth.*

Wisdom.—"He that lacks wisdom, let him "*ask* of *God*; the wisdom which is from above is "first, Pure; then Peaceable; Gentle, and easy "to be entreated; full of mercy, and good fruits; "without partiality:"

Says *Saint James.*

"If you give good things to *your* children, how "*much* more shall your *Heavenly* Father give *His* "Spirit to *them* that *ask* Him." Spake "The "Begotten of the Father."

List of Officers attached to the U. S. Steam Frigate Powhatan, *Flag-ship of the East India Squadron.*

Flag Officer,	Josiah Tattnall.
Captain,	George F. Pearson.
Lieutenant,	Jas. D. Johnston.
"	Stephen D. Trenchard.
"	William W. Roberts.
"	Thomas Roney.
"	Alex. A. Semmes.
"	Alex. W. Habersham.
Fleet Surgeon,	Wm. A. W. Spotswood.
Purser,	A. Frank Gallaher.
Passed Asst. Surgeon,	Chas. H. Williamson.
Asst. Surgeon,	John W. Sandford, Jr.
Captain of Marines,	Algernon S. Taylor.
Chaplain,	Henry Wood.
Master,	Robt. Boyd, Jr.
Chief Engineer,	William H. Shock.
Commander's Secretary,	Pauldling Tattnall.
First Asst. Engineer,	William H. Rutherford.
" " "	Richard C. Potts.
Second " "	George W. City.
Third " "	William W. Dungan.
" " "	Edward R. Archer.
" " "	George S. Bright.
" " "	William H. King.
Purser's Clerk,	Edward L. Berryman.
Captain's Clerk,	John Allmand, Jr.
Master's Mate,	Samuel H. Field.
" "	Edward W. Johnson.
Carpenter,	Joseph G. Thomas.
Boatswain,	Edward Kenny.
Sail-maker,	Augustus A. Warren.
Gunner,	Henry W. Fitzsborne.

A word on Beauty.—Ladies with "electric" eyes should wear ringlets for philosophic reasons. Quiet, sedate women should use smooth braidings. Large women should not use chintzes with small patterns Plump misses may wear green, but red faced women must avoid close white caps and red flowers.—*Professor John Stuart Blackie.—Athenæum.*

A bankrupt, on being condoled with for his embarrassment, replied, "Oh, I am not at all embarrassed; it is my creditors that are embarrassed."

It is a very common thing to abuse lawyers. Briefless lawyers, however, should always be excepted. It would be wrong to speak ill of a man "without a cause."

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SHIPS OF WAR
In the Gulf of Pechili.

Names	Guns	Rate	Commander
—*British*—			
Belleisle	6	Hospitl-sh	J. R. Rodd
Bustard (92)	4	Gun-boat	Lieut. F. W. Hallowes
Calcutta	84	Flag-ship	Rear Admiral Sir M. Seymour, K.C.B. / Wm. K. Hall
Cormorant	6	Sc-st g-vl	Thos. Saumarez
Coromandel	5	St-vessel	Lieut. S. Douglas
Cruiser	17	Sc-st sl	John Bythesea
Firm (81)	3	Gun-boat	Lieut. B. G. W. Nicolas
Furious	16	P-wl st-fri	Sherard Osborn, C.B.
Fury	6	P-wl st-vl	C. T. Leckie
Hesper	4	Sc-st sto-s	W. H. Fawckner
Kestrel (69)	2	Gun-boat	Lieut. W. H. Rason
Leven (84)	5	Gun-boat	Lieut. J. S. Hudson
Nimrod	6	Sc-st g-vl	G. P. Mendes
Opossum (94)	4	Gun-boat	C. A. Campbell
Pique	40	Frigate	Sir F. W. Nicolson, Bart.
Sampson	6	P-wl st-fri	Geo. S. Hand
Slaney (83)	5	Gun-boat	Lieut. A. H. Hoskins
Staunch (91)	3	Gun-boat	Lieut. L. Wildman
Woodcock (73)	2	Gun-boat	Lieut. Edwin J. Pollard
—*French*—			
Audacieuse	50	Frigate	Vrignaud
Avalanche	6	Gun-boat	Lafond
Dragonne	6	Gun-boat	Brou
Durance	12	Steamer	Trébuchet
Fusée	6	Gun-boat	de Carpégna
Meurthe	12	Steamer	Dariès
Mitraille	6	Gun-boat	Berranger
Némésis	50	Frigate	Rr.-Adm: R. de Genouilly / Reynaud
Phlégéton	8	Steamer	Lévèque
Primauguet	8	Steamer	Thoyon
Rémi	..	Ch-str	Laen
—*American*—			
Antelope	..	Ch-str	Lynch
Minnesota	41	St-frigate	S. F. DuPont
Powhatan	..	St-frigate	Commodore J. Tattnell / Geo. F. Pearson
—*Russian*—			
Amerien	6	Steamer	Chihachoff

SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

List of Books received this Mail.

1223—Encyclopedia Britannica, Vol. XV.
1594—Froude's History of England, Vols. III & IV.
1615—Hue's Christianity in China, Vol. III.
1907—Tom Brown's School days.
1908—Dynevor Terrace, by Miss Yonge.
1909—Russian Popular Tales.
1910—F. H. Johnson's Sketches in the South of France.
1911—Memorials of Andrew Crosse the Electrician.
8912—Gladstone's Homer and the Homeric Age, [3 vols.
1913—Guizot's Memoirs, Vol. I.
1914—Chile Con Carne, or the Camp and the Field in Mexico.
1915—Paved with Gold, by Augustus Mayhew.
1916—Cardinal Wiseman's Recollections of the last Four Popes.
1917—Cream, by Charles Reade.
1918—Letters from Spain in 1856 and 1857, by L. Adolphus.
1919—What you will, an Irregular Romance.
1920—Upham's Memoirs of Madame Guyon.
1921—Grant's Memoirs of the Marquis of Montrose.
1922—Andromeda and other Poems, by the Rev. Chas. Kingsley.
1923—Davies' Algiers in 1857.
1924—Brock's Memoirs of Havelock.
1925—Lord Ellesmere's Essays on History, &c.
1926—Dawbarn's Naples and King Ferdinand.
1927—Rees' Siege of Lucknow.
1928—Defence of Lucknow.
1929—General Sir W. H. Sleeman's Journey through Oude, 2 vols.
1930—California and its Resources, by Ernest Seyd.
1931—De Vericour's Life and Times of Dante.
1932—Inside Canton, by Dr. Yvan.
British Quarterly Review.
Westminster Review.
National Review.

Shanghae, May 31st, 1858.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. Fogg & Co.

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Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,

Lacquerelware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c., from Canton.

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CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION:
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SHAWLS, and APRONS:
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

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Sold by the principal dealers in Sauces universally. Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, Lea & Perrins, 68, Broad Street, Worcester, and 19, Fenchurch Street, London. Also by Crosse & Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

FOR SALE.
Deane & Son's (late Deane & Adams),
PATENT REVOLVERS,
with latest improvements,
and full Sets of Ammunition.
In Cases completely fitted.
North-China Herald Office,
June 20th, 1857.

FOR SALE,
At the "North-China Herald" Office.
"THE CHINESE & THEIR REBELLIONS,"
WITH
AN ESSAY ON CIVILIZATION,
BY
T. T. Meadows.
Price, T. 3:5:0 per Copy.
Shanghai, 25th December, 1856.

SHIPS OF WAR IN CHINA.

Names	Rate	Guns	Estimated complement of men	Horse-Power	Commander
British.					
Acorn	sloop	12	125		A. W. A. Hood
Actæon (survg)	frigate	26	160		Robt. Jenkins
Algerine (85)	gun boat	2	50	80	Lieut. Chas. S. Forbes
Alligator (store)	ship				
Amethyst	frigate	26			Sidney Grenfell
Assistance	steamer	6		400	W. A. J. Heath
Banterer (79)	gun boat	2	37	60	Lieut John Jenkins
Belleisle	hospital ship	6	100		J. R. Rodd
Bittern (Tender to Tribune)	sloop				
Bustard (92)	gun boat	4	37	60	Lieut F. W. Hallowes
Calcutta	flag ship	84	720		Rear Adm: Sir M. Seymour, K.C.B. / Wm. K. Hall, C.B.
Camilla	sloop	16	130		Geo. T. Colville
Clown (72)	gun boat	2	37	40	Lieut W. Lee
Cormorant	sc st gun vessel	6	91	200	Thos. Saumarez
Coromandel	st vessel	5	60	150	Lieut. S. Douglas
Cruiser	sc st sloop	17	165	60	John Bythesea
Dove (96)	gun boat	2	37	60	James H. Kerr, Master Commanding
Drake (97)	..do..	2	50	40	Lieut Wm. Arthur
Elk	sloop	12	125		John F. C. Hamilton
Emperor	st yatch	4			Lieut John Ward
Esk	sc st corvette	21	240	250	Sir Robt. J. Le M. McClure, Kt.
Firm (81)	gun boat	3	45	60	B. G. W. Nicolas
Forester (87)	..do..	2	50	60	Lieut Arthur J. Innes
Furious	pad-whl st frig	16	220	400	Sherard Osborn, C.B.
Fury	pad-whl st sl	6	165	515	C. T. Leckie
Haughty (89)	gun boat	2	50	60	Lieut William B. Pauli
Hercules	hospital	10	25		Dr. Burn
Hesper (store-ship)	sc st ship	4	54	120	W. H. Fawckner, Master Commanding
Highflyer	sc st corvette	21	240	250	Chas. F. A. Shadwell, C.B.
Hornet	sc st sloop	17	160	60	W. M. Dowell
Inflexible	pad-whl st sl	6	165	378	G. A. C. Brooker
Janus (76)	gun boat	2	37	40	Lieut W. H. Jones
Kestrel (69)	..do..	2	37	40	Lieut W. H. Rason
Lee (82)	..do..	3	50	80	Lieut Wm. Graham
Leven (84)	..do..	5	54	80	Lieut Joseph S. Hudson
Melville	depôt ship				
Minden	store ship	4	27		Henry T. Ellis, Master Commanding
Nankin	ship	50	500		Commondore the Hon. Keith Stewart
Niger	sc st ship	13	230	400	Hon. Arthur A. Cochrane, C.B.
Nimrod	sc st gun vessel	6	110	180	G. P. Mendes.
Opossum (94)	gun boat	4	43	60	Colin A. Campbell
Pique	frigate	40	350		Sir Fred. W. E. Nicolson, Bart.
Plover (86)	gun boat	2	50	60	Lieut Robert J. Wynniatt
Princess Charlotte	barrack ship	12			Henry G. Thomsett, Master Com'ding
Sampson	pad-whl st frig	6	200	467	Geo. S. Hand
Sans-Pareil	sc st ship	70	640	400	A. C. Key, C.B.
Slaney (83)	gun boat	5	50	80	Lieut Anthony H. Hoskins
Starling (93)	..do..	2	50	60	Lieut Arthur J. Villiers
Staunch (91)	..do..	3	39	60	Lieut Leveson Wildman
Surprise	sc st vessel	4	91	200	Saml. G. Cresswell
Tribune	sc st frigate	31	340	300	Harry E. Edgell
Volcano (Factory)	pad-whl st vesl	3	51	140	J. M. Hockley, Master Commanding
Watchful (75)	gun boat	2	37	40	Lieut James A. Whitshed
Woodcock (73)	..do..	2	37	40	Lieut Edwin J. Pollard
French.					
Avalanche	gun boat	6			Lafond
Audacieuse	frigate	50			Vrignaud
Capricieuse	corvette	32			d'Abboville
Catinat	steamer	12			de Ville sur Arce
Dragonne	gun boat	6			Brou
Durance	steamer	12			Trébuchet
Fusée	gun boat	6			de Carpégna
Lily	steamer				Borelli
Marceau	..do..	8			de Lamotte
Mitraille	gun boat	6			Berranger
Meurthe	steamer	12			Dariès
Némésis	frigate	50			Rear-Admiral R. de Genouilly / Reynaud
Nisus	brig	20			Thierry
Phlégéton	steamer	8			Lévèque
Primauguet	..do..	8			Thoyon
American.					
Minnesota	steam frigate	41	588	450	S. F. DuPont
Mississippi	steam frigate	13	300		Wm. C. Nicholson
Powhatan	steamer				Commodore J. Tatinall / Geo. F. Pearson.
Portuguese.					
Amazona	lorcha	6	90		Lieut J. E. Scarnicha
Mendego	brig	20	120		Tavares
Dutch.					
Medusa	steamer	18			Fabius
Russian.					
America	steamer	6	62	150	Chihachoff

N.B.—Corrections of errors in the above will be thankfully received by the Editor.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
May 29	Bangkok	B bark	310	Robert	Amoy	May 20	Sundries	Jas: Bowman and Co
.. 29	Formosa	B. str.	750	Browne	Hongkong*	.. 24	Op., &c.	E. Warden, P.&O. Agent
.. 30	Salve Virgen Maria	Sp. brig	258	Urrutia	Manila / Amoy	May 8	Sugar	P. Loureiro
.. 30	Spirit of the Age	B. bark	737	Billing	Liverpool	Jan 27	General	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 30	Thracian	B. ship	537	Luckes	Swatow	May 11	Sugar	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 31	Hermann	Ha. bk	248	Kreutzfeldt	Macao	.. 21	Sundries	Siemssen and Co
June 1	Typhoon	Pru. bg	210	Melnck	Macao	.. 16	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 3	Oscar	A. ship	648	Harding	Amoy	.. 23	Sugar	Wetmore, Williams & Co
.. 3	Maury	A. bark	600	Fletcher	Hongkong	.. 26	Sundries	Russell and Co
.. 3	Mirage	B. ship	716	Roberts	London	Feb 12	General	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 3	Starlight	B. ship	366	Churchill	Swatow	May 26	Sugar	Order
.. 4	Cowasjee Family	B. bark	327	Davies	Bombay / Singapore	Feb 17 / Apr 20	Opium	P. F. Cama and Co
.. 4	Nova Zembla	Du. sh.	721	Hordyk	Hongkong	May 22	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 4	Jeanette & Cornelia	Du. sh.	492	Verhoven	Macao	.. 16		Order
.. 4	Emperor [H.M.st.-	yatch		Ward	Hongkong	.. 29		
.. 4	Pampero	A. ship	1375	Coggins	BarracoutaBay		Ice	Wetmore, Williams & Co

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES
From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
May 29	Progressive Age	A. bark	296	Holmes	Hongkong	Re-expts.	Russell and Co
.. 30	Mistina	Du. bg.	235	Meyer	Ningpo	do	Gilman and Co
.. 30	Maria	A. ship	397	Bursly	Bankok	Sundries	Blenkin, Rawson and Co
.. 30	Aden	B. str.	812	Bernard	Hongkong*	Silk & Su.	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent
June 1	Yang-tze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	Sundries	Dent, Beale and Co
.. 2	Eamont	B. schr	120	Kemp	Ningpo	Ballast	Dent, Beale and Co
.. 2	Malabar	Ha. bk	322	Müller	Ningpo	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 3	Powhatan	U.S.str.		Pearson	Gulf of Pecheli		
.. 3	Hellespont	B. str.	330	Crockett	Hongkong	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co

* With Mails.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOR.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Emperor	H M steam-yatch	4	..	..	Lieut. John Ward	..
Highflyer	H M sc-st corvt	21	..	260	C F A Shadwell, C B	250

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Dennis Hill, 23rd Dec.; Wellington, 15th Jan.; Challenger, 4th March; and Assyrian, 15th do.
Liverpool—Stornoway, 24th Feby.; Bramah, 19th March; Idas, and Sea Witch, 5th April.
Sunderland—Tros, 15th March; and Polly, 31st do. From *New York*—Urania, 22d Dec.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	Feby.	March	April	May	June	July	Augt.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	23	31	none	3
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	Bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	10	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	5	13	9 & 10
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	5	11	5	7	6 & 30	21	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	Bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	—	14	12	18	28	24	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	8	5	2 & 29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.
MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch.
Adolph van Nassau	May 21	Du. bk	411	Meester	Harkort and Co	Hkong&Macao	12th inst
Algonquin	May 1	A. bark	619	Gibbs	Wetmore, Williams and Co	New York	Imdt.
Bailly de Suffren	May 15	Fr. sh.	537	Chenillez	Vaucher, Frères	Hongkong	Imdt.
Bangkok	May 29	B. bark	310	Robert	Jas. Bowman and Co		
Beverley	May 15	B. bark	462	Carter	A. R. Tilby	Swatow	Early
Carausius	Feb 14	B. ship	516	Capon	E. Warden		
Cossack	Apr 19	A. bark	588	Ballard	Russell and Co		
Cowasjee Family	June 4	B. bark	327	Davies	P. F. Cama and Co		
Formosa	May 29	B. str.	750	Browne	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong	15 inst.*
Frisia Westphalia	May 20	Ha. bk	459	Peters	Wm. Pustau and Co	Ningpo	Imdt.
Hermann	May 31	Ha. bk	248	Kreutzfeldt	Siemssen and Co		
Isabella Hercus	May 22	B. bark	569	Mitchell	Blenkin, Rawson and Co	Manila	
Jeanette & Cornelia	June 4	Du. sh.	492	Verhoven	Order		
Jubilee	May 9	B. ship	764	Douglas	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Julia	May 1	B. ship	477	Miller	Shaw, Bland and Co	London	
Lizzie Jarvis	May 7	N.G.sh	422	Knipe	Lindsay and Co		
Magnet	May 22	A. ship	705	Henry	Nott and Co		
Masden	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Dobie	A. R. Tilby		
Maury	June 3	A. bark	600	Fletcher	Russell and Co		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Artis	Captain		
Minna	Oct 20	A. schr	299	Moonie	A. R. Tilby		
Mirage	June 3	B. ship	716	Roberts	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Nimrod		B. bark	334		David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Nova Zembla	June 4	Du. sh.	721	Hordyk	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Oscar	June 3	A. ship	648	Harding	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Pampero	June 4	A. ship	1375	Coggins	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Queensberry	May 7	B. ship	635	Cassady	Moncreiff, Grove and Co		
Robert Henderson	May 22	B. ship	552	Cubitt	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Salve Virgen Maria	May 30	Sp. bg.	258	Urrutia	P. Loureiro	Manila	
Sancho Panza	Mar 2	A. ship	875	Bird	Russell and Co		
Scotland	May 25	B. str.	759	Millman	Russell and Co		
Shanghae	May 17	Sp. bg.	264	Galdiz	P. Loureiro	Manila	
Sorata	May 12	B. bark	373	Richardson	Blenkin, Rawson and Co		
Spirit of the Age	May 30	B. bark	737	Billing	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Starlight	June 3	B. ship	366	Churchill	Order		
Thracian	May 30	B. ship	537	Luckes	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Typhoon	June 1	Pru. bg	210	Melnck	Wm. Pustau and Co		

* At daylight, with the Mails for Europe.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June.	To Great Britain, (direct), Hongkong and Ports beyond: Black Tea	Green Tea	Tea Total Lbs.	Silk Total Bales	To the United States: Black Tea	Green Tea	Tea Total Lbs.	Silk Total Bales
1847-48,			11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	
1848-49,			12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50,			13,867,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51,			21,687,816	15,325	3,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
1851-52,			31,225,000	20,333	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
1852-53,			38,664,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	554
1853-54,			29,856,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55,	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,373	22,584,368	23,738,881	
1855-56,	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,188
1856-57,	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July*, 1856, *to 30th June*, 1857,
Corrected from the Custom-House Returns.

Destination.	Black Tea. Lbs.	Green Tea Lbs.	Tea. Total Lbs.	Silk Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN (direct),	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	54,725*
HONGKONG and PORTS BEYOND,				35,798*
AUSTRALIA,	286,144	184,576	470,720	
THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,		275,026	275,026	
THE CONTINENT,	1,195,905	303,043	1,498,948	
THE UNITED STATES,	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,627
Total	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160

* Includes 10,679 bales Thrown, 1,860 Coarse, and 425 Waste.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*,
From 1st July, 1857, to dates.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	Tea Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec. 1857—in 27 ships				13,737,311	2,531,486	16,268,797	25,414
Jan 10	Britannia	552	London	653,500	15,100	668,600	358
.. 15	Harkaway	898	London	731,619	296,696	1,031,315	381
.. 16	Harwood	462	London	407,502	91,325	498,827	556
Feb 2	Eliza & Hester	373	London	424,032	7,892	431,924	41
.. 12	Vanguard	626	London	604,900	139,100	744,000	38
.. 15	Anglo Saxon	700	London	635,318	217,592	852,910	634
.. 16	Mary Ann Wilson	944	London	742,179	324,594	1,066,773	887
Mar 10	Abdul Medjid	399	London	354,568	199,179	553,747	35
.. 16	Tung-yu	1136	London	982,227	401,549	1,383,776	53
.. 23	Herculean	530	London	357,700	242,800	600,500	165
.. 23	Invincible	657	London	499,055	342,340	791,395	277
.. 29	Hoang Ho	600	London	375,689	333,481	709,170	
Apr 10	Sea Star,	590	London	598,381	137,296	735,677	246
.. 15	Chebucto	408	London	173,460	256,233	429,693	56
.. 16	Star of the East	1219	London	454,258	780,888	1,235,146	952
.. 19	Confucius	510	London	447,520	63,859	511,379	626
May 12	Excelsior	682	London	185,465	557,235	742,700	863

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,
From 1st July, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	Tea Total Pounds	Raw Silk. Peculs	Other Silk	Silk Piece Goods Pieces
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1857—in 9 vessels				230,416	8,467,608	8,698,024	1,172:04	5 bales 25 cases	15,475
Jan 9	Surprise	1261	New York		1,069,300	1,069,300	14:40		
.. 13	Endeavor	1137	..do..		1,096,500	1,096,500			600
Feb 4	Eagle Wing	1174	..do..		1,149,450	1,149,450			
.. 12	Canvass Back	731	..do..		766,748	766,748	18:74		250
Mar 29	Union	1012	..do..	28,575	789,254	817,829	18:75		
Apr 11	Robin Hood	1181	..do..		1,120,828	1,120,828	30.40		200
.. 29	Howqua	581	..do..		491,000	491,000	15:96		
May 8	Edith Rose	510	..do..		506,200	506,200	10:36		300
.. 14	Red Riding Hood	720	..do..	56,312	882,749	939,061			

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,
From 1st July, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	Tea Total Pounds.
Jan 30	Cambalu	456	Montreal	43,914	584,148	628,062

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct)*,
From 1st July, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	Tea Total Pounds.
Oct 4	Afrika	362	Sydney	262,789	54,327	317,116
.. 19	Banca	243	Melbourne *vià* Fuchau	78,173	4,376	82,549
Jan 24	Lemuella	403	Sydney			392,105

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* CONTINENT,
From 1st July, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	Tea Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Oct 25	Wynaud	521	Rotterdam *vià* Fuchau	307,471	25,186	332,657	
Nov 22	Mansart	555	Havre	324,230	96,717	420,947	98
Feb 18	Cæsarowitsch	580	Cronstadt	253,172		253,172	

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE,
From 1st July, 1857, to dates.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Silk Total Bales
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1857—in 20 vessels				20,679
Jan 7	Yang-tze, str.,	700	Hongkong	167
.. 8	Rémi, str.,	322	do.	360
.. 21	Lady Mary Wood, str.,	650	do.	617
.. 23	Yang-tze, str.,	700	do.	88
.. 28	Hellespont, str.,	330	do.	10
Feb 7	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	769
.. 20	Lady Mary Wood, str.,	650	do.	119
Mar 6	Formosa, str.,	450	do.	397
.. 21	Lady Mary Wood, str.,	650	do.	971
.. 31	Yang-tze, str.,	700	do.	22
Apr 3	Hellespont, str.,	330	do.	100
.. 4	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	1,397
.. 15	Lady Mary Wood, str.,	650	do.	1,262
.. 19	Yang-tze, str.,	700	do.	894
.. 25	Aden, str.,	812	do.	2,274
.. 28	Hellespont, str.,	330	do.	234
May 14	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	1,998
.. 16	Yang-tze, str.,	700	do.	154
.. 30	Aden, str.,	812	do.	710

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